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be informed where the authority for the declaration can be found, for to that authority he is most certain to desire to go. And yet with the exception of the Insular cases, the Debs case, and it may be one or two more, there is no citation of authority. The text proper is preceded by the Federal Constitution, and followed by the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, the Resolutions and letter of transmission from the federal convention to the federal congress, and Washington's Farewell Address.

V. H. LANE.

CASES ON CRIMINAL LAW. By William E. Mikell, Professor of Law in the University of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia. International Printing Co., 1903. pp. xv, 983.

Here we have the latest as well as the largest collection of cases on criminal law compiled for students' use, so far as we are aware. The work of the editor has been thoroughly and carefully done. It is well indexed, a feature not common in students' case books. The selection seems to be judicious; the statements of fact and opinions abridged, so as to eliminate matters not pertaining to the subject on which instruction is desired; and copious reference is made to other cases on the same point, for the reader who desires to investigate further. The leading and most important decisions on each question are generally included, and the other cases seem to have been selected after original investigation, and not by merely printing the cases collected by other editors of prior collections. Some might think undue prominence is given to the English and Pennsylvania decisions; but the book will certainly be valuable to anyone making a study of criminal law, though it is perhaps too large for use as a class-book in the short courses on that subject now generally given in law schools.

JOHN R. ROOD.

CURRENT LAW, A COMPLETE ENCYCLOPEDIA OF NEW LAW. George Foster Longsdorf, Editor; Walter A. Shumaker, Associate. St. Paul: Keefe-Davidson Company, 1904. Vols. I, II. pp. 3403. Vol. III issued in monthly parts.

The learned and industrious editors and the enterprising publishers of "Current Law" are making it possible for the busy lawyer to view with more complacency than he has been accustomed to the vast accumulation of reported decisions. In an attractive and readable form he has before him in this work a statement of the principles of law as they are applied to new combinations of facts. As one looks through these volumes he cannot but be impressed with the multitude and variety of legal questions that are every day presented to the courts, yet this mass of questions and answers seems not so overwhelming when it appears in this shape as when exhibited in advance sheets and digests. Digests must be consulted, but the most diligent and enthusiastic student will now and then become weary in his search through them for vital principles—he realizes the shortness of life. For a change, he takes up a well written essay on a legal topic, one that deals with live questions in a live style, and is refreshed. He will have a somewhat similar

experience in reading "Current Law." For the work is well done, evidently by men who have read the decisions understandingly and who are able to state the principles of law to be found in them clearly and concisely. The work, however, is something more than an encyclopedia of this day's law; the main body of the text is that, but in the notes are to be found, on many topics at least, ample illustrations of former applications of the same principles.

"Current Law" is certainly a labor saving publication of high order and its projectors deserve the thanks and the substantial support of an overworked profession.

JAMES H. BREWSTER.

A TREATISE ON AMERICAN ADVOCACY, based upon the Standard English Treatise, entitled Hints on Advocacy, by Richard Harris. Enlarged, completely revised and Americanized by Alexander H. Robbins, editor of the Central Law Journal. St. Louis: Central Law Journal Co., 1904. pp. xiv, 295.

This is a very useful handbook of general practice. There has been no dearth of works on this subject, but the common fault with most of them has been an excessive diffuseness, as wearying as it is profitless. Elliott, the best known of the American works on advocacy, suffers severely from this defect. But Harris's little treatise, which forms the basis of the book under review, is concise and pointed, full of excellent advice, while free from rambling generalities and tedious platitudes. The scope of his treatment may be seen from the following list of chapter titles: Opening Plaintiff's Case; Opening Defendant's Case; Examination in Chief; Cross Examination; Re-examination; Summing up Defendant's Case; The Reply; Conduct of a Criminal Prosecution; Conduct of a Defense in a Criminal Trial; Classes of Witnesses; and Tact and Tactics. The chapters added by Mr. Robbins,—on Office Work and Preparation for Trial; Briefs, Arguments and Methods of Speaking; Legal Ethics; and Compensation and Advertising,—while perhaps less *strikingly* new and original than the preface seems to promise, nevertheless well supplement Mr. Harris's chapters. Taken altogether, the book is a most interesting and valuable presentation of the subject of advocacy, and it ought to prove very helpful to the young practitioner.

EDSON R. SUNDERLAND.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE. By T. B. Edgington, A.M. Boston: Little, Brown & Company, 1904. pp. xxxi, 345.

This new work on the "Monroe Doctrine" may be characterized as a medley of historical narrative, international law discussion, and technical legal argument. The history is bad, the international law questionable, and the legal argument remarkably good. The author seems wholly unacquainted with the best piece of historical writing on the nature and origin of the "Monroe Doctrine." He fails to see—what Worthington C. Ford has conclusively shown in his articles in the *American Historical Review* (vols. vii-viii)—how "a question which arose as a distinctly European question was changed to an American matter; how it was altered from one pertaining solely to the